

# YEAR JUST GONE ONE OF REVOLTS

Marked by Unrest Involving the  
Entire World.

"REBELS" ALWAYS VICTORS

Chinese and Mexican Revolutions and  
Strife Against Graft and Monop-  
oly—Great Strides Made in  
Aviation.

When the historian of the future re-  
cords the events of the year 1911, he  
will lay particular stress on the political  
and social unrest throughout the  
world. This was not confined to any  
one country, nor to a few countries;  
it was world-wide, involving practically  
every nation, both civilized and un-  
civilized. It included revolutions  
against long-standing governments,  
battles of labor and capital, wars be-  
tween different nations and, in short,  
everything that could be branded as  
strife against existing conditions or  
growing conditions.

Most significant of all the events of  
the year was the explosion in open  
rebellion of the hatred, that had been  
accumulating through the ages, of the  
Chinese against the despotic Manchu  
dynasty. Passive, unresisting, yet at  
the same time loathing and despising  
the power that held them in subjec-  
tion, the millions in the Far East em-  
pire had for centuries submitted to  
being trodden on by unreasoning, over-  
bearing, all-potent self-styled demi-  
gods. But China was gradually awak-  
ening and, when the first flames of  
revolution burst forth, it was the signal  
for the conflagration to become  
general.

Rebels the Winners Everywhere.

But the Chinese insurrection was  
but a larger edition of dozens, yea,  
scores, of upheavals of various kinds  
in other parts of the world. They  
broke forth with such suddenness that  
it was almost impossible to realize  
what was occurring until the whole  
thing was over. Without exception,  
every one of the great disturbances of  
the year that reached an ultimate re-  
sult, wound up in favor of the party  
or element rebelling against the con-  
dition. In not one did the defense win  
over the offense.

The Mexican revolution, near to our  
own doors, was a striking example of  
the overturn of regime. Nearer still  
was the successful culmination of the  
battle for statehood of Arizona and  
New Mexico.

Other struggles of equal magnitude  
developed during the year, many of  
them with sensational effect, in which  
the issue is still being fought. Among  
these are the battle between labor and  
capital, the "people" and monopoly,  
and advocates of popular government  
as opposed to representative govern-  
ment. Campaigns on graft have been  
waged with fierce resolution by city,  
state and federal authorities, not only  
in all corners of the United States, but  
abroad as well.

The McNamara dynamiting case, the  
growth of sentiment for popular elec-  
tion of all federal officials, the pro-  
gress of the woman suffrage movement,  
trust prosecutions, the campaign for  
currency reform, and that for lower  
tariffs—all these typify the unrest that  
exists in our own country.

Year's Important Events.

Aside from the numberless conflicts,  
many noteworthy things have been  
penned in the diary of 1911. Science  
has witnessed vast strides, particularly  
in the field of aviation. The flights of  
Atwood from St. Louis to New York  
and of Rodgers from New York to Pa-  
sadena, Cal., were the crowning  
achievements in this line. About all  
that remains to be accomplished in avia-  
tion, as a feat, is the crossing of the  
ocean.

When all that is good and all that  
is bad are considered together, it can-  
not be said otherwise than that the  
year was one in which the good pre-  
dominated.

A chronological table of the impor-  
tant events of 1911 follows:

JANUARY.

- 1—Juan Estrada inaugurated presi-  
dent of Nicaragua.
  - 2—President Taft officially recog-  
nizes the Estrada government.
  - 3—W. E. Corey resigns presidency  
of the United States Steel corporation.  
First postal savings banks opened.
  - 4—Senator Elkins of West Virginia  
dies.
  - 10—Tobacco trust dissolution suit  
started in United States Supreme  
court. President Taft sends congress  
special message urging fortification of  
Panama Canal.
  - 14—Battleship Arkansas launched at  
Camden, N. J.
  - 19—Paul Morton, president of Equi-  
table Life Insurance company and for-  
mer secretary of the treasury, dies.
  - 23—David Graham Phillips, noted  
author, shot in New York by a mad vi-  
olinist; died a day later.
  - 26—Canadian reciprocity agreement  
presented to congress by President  
Taft.
  - 31—House of representatives votes  
the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915  
to San Francisco, defeating New Or-  
leans' efforts.
  - Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry dies.
- FEBRUARY.
- 7—Miss Vivian Gould married to  
Lord Decies of England in New York.
  - 11—Archbishop Ryan of Philadel-  
phia dies.
  - 21—Premier Asquith introduces in-

to English house of commons bill abol-  
ishing veto power of house of lords.

MARCH.

- 1—Senator Lorimer of Illinois re-  
tains his seat by senate vote with mar-  
gin of six.
- 4—Reciprocity fails in senate. Six-  
ty-first congress adjourns.
- President Taft makes good on ex-  
tra session threat, setting special ses-  
sion at April 4.
- 8—United States troops ordered to  
Mexican frontier.
- 11—Trial of the Camorrista begins at  
Viterbo, Italy.
- 18—Supreme court sustains consti-  
tutionality of corporation tax law, in-  
creasing national income by \$27,000,-  
000.
- 25—Triangle Shirt Waist company  
fire in the Asch building, New York,  
resulting in 141 deaths.

APRIL.

- 4—Special session of Sixty-second  
congress convenes.
- 10—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor  
of Cleveland, dies.
- 12—Canadian reciprocity bill and  
farmers' free list bill introduced in  
house.
- 13—House approves direct election  
of senators by 296 to 16.
- 14—David Jayne Hill resigns as  
ambassador to Germany.
- 21—House passes Canadian recip-  
rocity, 265 to 89.
- 22—McNamara brothers arrested in  
Chicago and Indianapolis; rushed by  
automobile on way to Los Angeles to  
face dynamite charges.
- 29—Jay Gould marries Annie Doug-  
lass Graham of Hawaii, in New York.
- 30—Bangor, Me., devastated by fire.

MAY.

- 2—Chinese rebellion begins in Kwan-  
tung province.
- 3—House orders investigation of  
steel trust.
- 8—Battle of Juarez begins, resulting  
in capture by Mexican rebels two days  
later.
- 12—J. M. Dickinson resigns as sec-  
retary of war; succeeded by Henry  
L. Stimson of New York.
- 15—Standard Oil company ordered  
dissolved by Supreme court decision.
- 17—Porfirio Diaz announces he will  
resign presidency of Mexico.
- 23—New Mexico and Arizona state-  
hood resolution passes in house.
- 25—Diaz resigns presidency of Mex-  
ico.
- 28—Tobacco trust ordered dissolved  
by Supreme court decision.

JUNE.

- 8—W. E. D. Stokes shot in New  
York by Lillian Graham and Ethel  
Conrad.
- 10—American polo team beats Brit-  
ish in deciding game of international  
series.
- 13—Resolution for popular election  
of senators passed by senate.
- 18—European aviation circuit race  
begins at Vincennes, France. Three  
aviators—Captain Princeteau, M.  
La Martin and M. Lendran—killed  
when machines fall to ground.
- 19—President Taft celebrates his  
silver wedding anniversary.
- 21—Arrival in New York of Olymp-  
pic, largest passenger boat in world.
- 22—Coronation of King George of  
England.
- 28—Cornell crew wins Poughkeep-  
sie regatta.

JULY.

- 2—Harry N. Atwood flies in bi-  
plane from Boston to New York.
- 8—Lieutenant Conneau ("Andre  
Beaumont") wins 1,000-mile aviation  
circuit race, from Vincennes, over  
France, Belgium, Holland and Eng-  
land.
- 12—American Harvard-Yale athlet-  
ic team defeated by Oxford-Cam-  
bridge team at London.
- 14—Investiture of prince of Wales.
- 18—Henry Clay Beattie shoots his  
wife.
- 22—Canadian reciprocity passed by  
senate.
- 27—President Taft signs Canadian  
reciprocity treaty.

AUGUST.

- 10—London dock strike begins.
- 15—Harry N. Atwood starts flight  
for New York from St. Louis.
- 19—English dock strike settled.
- 23—Special session of congress ad-  
journs.
- 22—G. A. R. special train wrecked  
near Manchester, N. Y., 37 civil war  
veterans and members of their fami-  
lies being killed.
- 27—Atwood arrives at New York,  
finishing his flight from St. Louis.

SEPTEMBER.

- 9—Col. John Jacob Astor marries  
Madeline Talmage Force.
- 10—Cross-continent aeroplane flight  
for Hearst \$50,000 prize officially be-  
gins.
- 12—H. H. Hilton of England wins  
American golf championship at Apawa-  
mis links.
- 15—Premier Stolypin of Russia  
shot while attending opera at Kiev,  
dying two days later.
- President Taft starts on trip  
through west.
- 17—Cal P. Rodgers leaves New  
York on cross-continent flight. Rod-  
gers was the only one to complete the  
trip.
- 21—Canadian voters reject recip-  
rocity bill.
- 25—French battleship Liberte  
blown up in harbor of Toulon, killing  
three hundred.
- 29—Italy declares war on Turkey,  
as result of Tripoli controversy, and  
rushes troops to Tripoli.
- 30—One hundred killed by breaking  
of dam at Austin, Pa.

OCTOBER.

- 2—Rear Admiral Winfield S.  
Schley dies.
- 13—Republic of China proclaimed  
at Wu Chang.
- 14—Associate Justice John Marshall  
Harlan of the United States Supreme  
court dies.
- 19—Aviator Eugene Ely killed at  
Macon, Ga.

20—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson arrested  
in Boston as slayer of Avis Linnell.

- 21—Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader  
of the Holy Ghosts, arrives in Port-  
land, Me., aboard the Coronet, on  
which he starved the fanatical mem-  
bers of the party. He is arrested.
- Chinese national assembly convenes.
- 23—Winston Churchill is made Eng-  
land's first lord of the admiralty, be-  
ing succeeded as home secretary by  
Reginald McKenna.
- 26—Philadelphia Athletics win  
world's baseball championship from  
New York.
- 29—Joseph Pulitzer, noted publisher,  
dies.
- Names of 18 new cardinals-designate  
announced.

NOVEMBER.

- 1—President Taft reviews great bat-  
tleship fleet at New York.
- 2—Kyrle Bellew, famous actor, dies.
- 4—Chinese rebels capture Shanghai,  
controlling mouth of Yangtze-Kiang  
river.
- 5—Cal P. Rodgers arrives at Pa-  
sadena, Cal., concluding his epochal  
flight from New York to Pacific coast.  
Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg  
protests to Russia against alleged in-  
sults to American Jews.
- 6—Persia refuses Russia's demand  
to remove W. Morgan Shuster, young  
American in charge of Persian  
finances.
- 7—New Mexico's first election as a  
state results in Democratic govern-  
ment. Italian advance in Tripoli begins.
- 8—United States circuit court at  
New York approves tobacco trust dis-  
solution plan.
- 16—Chinese republic appeals for rec-  
ognition by the world.
- Russia starts troops for Persian fron-  
tier.
- 19—President Caceres of Santo Do-  
mingo assassinated.
- 24—Henry Clay Beattie executed.
- 25—Miss Mildred Sherman marries  
Lord Camoys of England in New  
York.
- 30—Public consistory creating 19  
cardinals at Rome.

DECEMBER.

- 1—McNamara brothers change pleas  
in dynamite case to "guilty."
- 2—King George arrives in India for  
the Durbar.
- 4—First regular session of Sixty-  
second congress convenes.
- 5—J. B. McNamara sentenced for  
life, John J. to 15 years. President  
Taft sends congress message devoted  
entirely to trust problems.
- 6—Beef trust suit begun at Chi-  
cago.
- 8—Investigation board reports bat-  
tleship Maine was destroyed by out-  
side explosion.
- 9—207 miners entombed at Brice,  
ville, Tenn., by explosion.
- Constitution of Chinese republic  
framed.
- 12—Durbar at India held by King  
George emperor of India.
- Republican national committee  
names Chicago, June 18, for 1912 na-  
tional convention.
- 13—Sulzer bill abrogating passport  
treaty with Russia passed by house.
- 17—Alfred G. Vanderbilt weds Mrs.  
Margaret McKim in London.
- Ambassador Curtiss Guild at instruc-  
tion of President Taft, notifies Russia  
of intention to abrogate treaty of 1832.
- 19—Senate approves President Taft's  
abrogation of Russian treaty. Presi-  
dent sends congress special message  
on wool tariff.
- John Bigelow, America's "grand old  
man," dies.
- 21—Russian forces open hostilities  
with Persia, bombarding the govern-  
or's palace at Tabriz.

Again the Poor Fat Man.

Among the passengers on a down-  
town car the other evening were a fat  
man, a lean man, who proved to be  
deaf, and a couple of giggly girls. On  
one of the side streets a German band  
was engaged in making life miserable  
for the residents of the neighborhood.  
The fat man shifted uneasily in his  
seat and remarked sarcastically to the  
lean man in a low tone, "Music!"  
The lean man put his hand to his  
ear and said, "Eh?"  
"Music," repeated the man in loud-  
er tones.  
"Beg pardon, I am not able to hear,"  
said the lean man.  
"Music," yelled the fat man, so loud  
that the passengers all tittered and  
the little giggly girls all grew red in  
the face.  
"Oh," said the lean man as he  
turned around and looked about him.  
The little German band was out of  
sight by this time, and the passengers  
laughed immoderately at the vain at-  
tempts of the unfortunate man to find  
the object of the fat man's comments.  
Fat men are proverbially good na-  
tured, and by that time the oddity of  
the situation had dawned upon this  
particular fat man.  
"Hum," he said, "you folks needn't  
laugh. Our friend saw fully as much  
music as you and I heard."

Natural Timepiece.

There is no need for clocks on the  
Aegean sea any day when the sun is  
shining. There nature has arranged  
her only timepiece, one that does not  
vary though the centuries pass. This  
natural time marker is the largest sun-  
dial in the world. Projecting into the  
blue waters of the sea is a large pro-  
montory which lifts its head 3,000 feet  
above the waves. As the sun swings  
round, the pointed shadow of the  
mountain just touches one after the  
other a number of small islands,  
which are at exact distances apart  
and act as hour marks on the great  
dial.

The Lesser Evil.

Marks—Why do you allow your  
wife to run up such big bills?  
Parks—Because I'd sooner have  
trouble with my creditors than with  
her—that's why.

## ALL OVER NEBRASKA.

Nebraska Railroad Construction.  
Lancaster County.—The secretary  
of the State Railway commission is  
busy compiling the annual report  
which is supposed to be ready for sub-  
mission December 1, but which in all  
probability will not be ready before  
April 1, on account of the great  
amount of work involved in its pre-  
paration and also the great amount of  
other work which the office has had  
to do. From the portion completed  
some interesting figures on railroad  
mileage are obtainable.

New construction during the fiscal  
year ending June 30 does not show up  
large. The Union Pacific has com-  
pleted eighty-two miles of second track  
during the period and 18 miles of  
side track. The Northport extension  
up the North Platte valley was  
not completed and put in service in  
time to be incorporated in the yearly  
report. The Northwestern shows 11.39  
miles less of sidetracks than in the  
previous year and an increase of 1.59  
miles of trackage rights. The Bur-  
lington, during the period built and  
put in operation 12.59 miles of second  
track, 8.40 miles of siding for main  
line and 8.14 miles of siding for  
branch lines. The other roads show  
no material change.

## Pay Back Taxes.

Johnson County.—In the year 1897  
the Wrought Iron Range company of  
St. Louis had a number of salesmen  
and teams in this county at the time  
the assessing was being done and the  
same were promptly assessed. The  
company did not pay the taxes, how-  
ever. Last week one of the agents  
and a team was in the western part  
of the county, engaged in delivering  
stoves, when the fact became known  
to County Treasurer W. C. Redfield.  
Sheriff Roberts attached the rig for  
taxes. The agent made arrangements  
with a Beatrice bank to stand good  
for the taxes and he was allowed to  
go. Since then the treasurer has re-  
ceived a draft from the range com-  
pany for \$223.71, the amount of the  
taxes, interest and costs of collection.

## Land Prices Advancing.

Merrick County.—That Merrick  
county land is still advancing in price  
in spite of the rather poor season, is  
shown by the sale last week of eighty  
acres of the old J. R. Ratcliff farm  
west of Central City. The owner, D.  
C. Smith, sold this eighty to Charles  
Ericson of this city, receiving in pay-  
ment \$12,000, or \$150 per acre. Two  
years ago Mr. Smith bought this farm  
for \$125 per acre, and has thus real-  
ized a profit of 2,000 on the land in  
the increase in valuation alone.

## Nine Stricken With Trichina.

Merrick County.—A family of nine  
stricken with trichina poisoning is  
the report that Dr. Earl E. Boyd  
brings in from Prairie Creek town-  
ship, the afflicted parties being Fred  
Nickel, prominent German farmer,  
his wife and seven children. It is  
supposed that the family contracted  
the ailment from eating some under-  
done sausages. All will probably re-  
cover.

## The Nebraska Sheriffs.

Jefferson County.—The Nebraska  
Association of Sheriffs, in session at  
Fairbury, chose officials as follows:  
President, John A. Jones, Nelson;  
secretary and treasurer, James Chrin-  
side, Fairbury. The association se-  
lected Lincoln as the place for the  
next semi-annual meeting, which will  
be held in June or July.

## Expert Accountant Employed.

Custer County.—The Board of  
County Supervisors had five expert  
accountants before them who were  
anxious to secure the contract for ex-  
amining into the records of the county  
treasurer's office for the last eigh-  
teen years. J. S. Thompson of Okla-  
homa City, Okl., was given the job.

## Cornstalk Disease Prevalent.

Blaine County.—Cornstalk dis-  
ease is claiming a great many  
victims in this vicinity, some heavy  
losses being reported. This is proving  
more of a hardship than usual since  
last summer's feed crop was short.

## Shoots Off His Right Hand.

Gage County.—Walter, the 19-year-  
old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Reim-  
old, living west of the city, lost his  
right hand by the accidental dis-  
charge of an automatic gun. He was  
cleaning the gun when the accident  
occurred.

## Man Shot in Saloon.

Dodge County.—Al Pruyn, who is  
in the county jail charged with shoot-  
ing Mike Gorey of North Bend in Pat  
Gorey's saloon in that city, declares  
he shot in self-defense and after  
Gorey had shot at him. Pruyn has a  
mark across the top of his head a lit-  
tle to one side just cutting through  
the scalp, which he claims was made  
by one of the shots fired by Gorey  
and a physician who examined his  
head is of the opinion that it was  
made by a bullet.

## Slugged and Robbed.

Seward County.—W. D. Alexander,  
a merchant of Milford, was slugged  
by a highwayman, and is in a danger-  
ous condition. The robber got away  
with \$200.

## Attempted Hold-Up.

Dodge County.—Sheriff Bauman  
and his deputies came back to Fre-  
mont from Crowell with Charles Les-  
ter, who terrorized the town and at-  
tempted to hold up the postoffice and  
general store of Herman Diers. Lester  
was formerly a farm hand.

## WHERE PLANTS FEED

Principally in Soil Turned With  
the Plow.

Where Deep Plowing Is Practiced  
Ground Is in Condition to Hold  
More Moisture Than That  
Which Has Been Loosed.

(By W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agri-  
cultural College.)

The plant feeds principally in the  
soil that is turned with the plow.  
This can be determined in any field  
by noticing the poor growth that the  
plant in the dead furrow makes, the  
fair growth made by the plant out-  
side of it, and the best growth made  
by the plant on the back furrow. The  
plant in the dead furrow, while it  
came from the same kind of seed as  
the others, cannot make the growth,  
as it has to feed in the sub-soil—soil  
that has not been turned with the  
plow—and the plant food that is in it  
has not been made available. The  
plant on the back furrow has an ex-  
tra amount of soil that has been  
turned with the plow, and the result  
is that, having more available food,  
it makes a larger growth than the  
plant on the regularly plowed land.

This, then, gives an insight into  
what is needed by the plant to make  
its best growth, and the beauty of it  
is that the plant tells us itself. The  
surface soil will dry out to the depth  
of at least two inches. The roots  
cannot feed in this. If the plowing  
is but five inches deep, that leaves  
the plant only three inches of soil  
that is in condition for it to feed  
from. If the plowing is eight inches  
and the same amount dries out on the  
surface, the plant then has six  
inches, or twice as much soil, that it  
can feed on, as compared to three  
inches on the five-inch plowing. This  
should make it quite plain, from the  
standpoint of the plant getting its  
food, that the deeper plowing is  
quite important.

Then there is the other fact that  
rain soaks into the deep plowing  
more readily and quickly, so that  
there will be less run-off from it than  
from the shallow plowing. The plow-  
ed soil is also in a condition to hold  
more moisture than that which has  
not been loosened up with the plow,  
both through the soil grains being  
better arranged and through the ad-  
ded organic matter. Another matter  
that should be considered here is  
that the plant must have the mois-  
ture where the food is, that it is go-  
ing to take up. Being in the soil  
turned with the plow, that is where  
the moisture must be to do the plant  
much good. This is the reason, then,  
why the soil should be packed and  
every means taken to have it in good  
contact with the sub-soil so that as  
the plant uses up the moisture in the  
surface soil, more moisture can travel  
up to take its place. The deep plow-  
ing also makes it necessary that more  
organic matter be added to the soil,  
else, as the soil is worked deeper  
and the organic matter distributed  
in more soil, there will be a less  
amount of it in a given amount of  
the deep-plowed soil than the shallow-  
plowed land. The fact that the plant  
feeds in the soil turned by the plow  
is a reason, too, why corn should not  
be cultivated deep after it has made  
a good root system, as the main feed-  
ers being so near the surface, some  
of them will be cut off and the plant  
delayed in its growth, as it must  
grow new roots before it can properly  
feed itself. Especially is this im-  
portant late in the season. And in  
dry farming, corn should be cultivat-  
ed late, as two reasons for growing  
it in this system of farming is to save  
moisture and to kill weeds.

These points in regard to where the  
plant feeds and the consequent need  
of deep plowing, of adding organic  
matter, of shallow cultivation for cul-  
tivated crops, need to be kept in mind  
whether the farming is being done in  
a dry or humid climate, but more at-  
tention needs to be given them in  
dry farming.

## Rotation in the Garden.

The garden needs rotation as well  
as the field. Do not think that you can  
grow cabbage, or onions, or lettuce  
upon one particular spot continuously  
without meeting with failure. Be-  
sides having a decreased yield, a  
number of insect pests and fungous  
diseases will thrive from year to year  
when a complete rotation is not prac-  
ticed.

Change the different garden crops  
from one part of the plot to an-  
other and occasionally seed the plot  
to clover for a year and grow the  
garden on a fertile spot on the back  
part of the farm.

## Clover Seed for Feed.

The fact that sunflower seeds make  
good poultry feed is not fully appre-  
ciated by all. With any grain they  
make a well-balanced ration. These  
flowers grow well upon all irrigated  
tracts. The growth is very rapid and  
the large broad leaves afford excel-  
lent shade for the young chicks. It is  
always a wise policy to plant the  
seeds so they can be conveniently  
used. The falling seeds are thus  
saved, and the shade afforded is very  
valuable.

## Fattening Fowls for Market.

Chickens for broiling or frying  
should be fed extra for two or three  
weeks to get them fat, with plenty of  
good, solid meat on breast and thighs.  
Range poultry is never classed as  
first-class market poultry.

## GOOD DRY FARMING PLANTS

Chinese Cowliang and Fetozia Have  
Some Strong Points in Their  
Favor—Grow Quickly.

Cowliang and Fetozia are not very  
familiar names to the dry farmer yet,  
but these Chinese plants have some  
strong points in their favor, and were  
amongst the exhibits from Oklahoma  
at the dry farming congress. Either  
of them is ten to fifteen days earlier  
than milo maize, furnishing an early  
grain for the growing shoots at a  
time when they are calling for more  
food to fill out their fast-growing  
frame. Other things being equal, a  
quick-growing crop is preferable in  
many seasons in the dry belt, for it  
is easier and cheaper to conserve  
moisture before than after planting.  
Both these crops are good yielders of  
grain and have matured well at times  
without moisture during the eighty  
days it takes them to mature.

Just how far north their range will  
be I do not know, but quick crops  
grow well during the hot weather in  
the north and its intense sunlight,  
whilst slower ones get nipped by  
frost.

The wide extension of corn to the  
Dakotas and Minnesota is in large  
measure due to the quick growing  
kinds. For the silo and hay, how-  
ever, it is often the case that a sort  
that has no chance to mature will  
produce the yields and quality if cut  
at the right time. We are just begin-  
ning to appreciate what a really  
drought-resistant plant can do. These  
have been strangers to us and it is  
strange to us that enough moisture can  
be in the ground to mature a crop  
without further precipitation.

The question of when to plant needs  
much study. We were wont here to  
plant very early to catch every shower  
and snow in early spring, and often  
lost more than we gained, for many  
drought-resistant plants are creatures  
of hot climates and adversely affected  
by cold ground, which gives them a  
setback from which they never recov-  
er, whilst wheat and oats do better  
with a spell of cold weather for stool-  
ing and rooting. It is inconvenient for  
farmers to make many different plant-  
ings and that is where the experiment  
stations can help us out and save us  
a lot of money and wasted effort by  
trying these things out and publishing  
results.

## BACTERIA NEEDS OF SOIL

Best and Safest Method Is to Secure  
Dirt From a Successful Alfalfa  
Field.

A writer in Dry Farming, says:  
It is apparent that most of our  
upland prairie lands will need inocula-  
tion. Nearly all farmers (at least  
those who have taken an interest in  
alfalfa) understand this term. It is  
necessary that certain bacteria be  
found in the soil. If they are not  
there naturally they must be put there.  
This planting of the bacteria is called  
inoculation.

Pure cultures can be obtained, but  
the best and safest method is to se-  
cure dirt from a successful alfalfa  
field. This dirt should be sowed over  
the field at the rate of 200 or 300  
pounds per acre, upon a cloudy day,  
or just before a rain if possible, and  
harrowed in. Sunshine is injurious to  
the germs.

A sack and a half of soil to an acre  
will be sufficient, but it might be of  
advantage to mix this with other dirt  
to insure equable distribution. An  
advantage in starting with a small  
patch of alfalfa is that when this  
patch is well inoculated a farmer has  
an abundance of alfalfa dirt to inocu-  
late larger areas.

## FARM NOTES.

There is a great deal of humanity

in axle grease.

Paint is the cheapest known insur-  
ance against general decay and loss.

The best fertilizer for asparagus is  
rotted manure from grain-fed horses.

Much care should be taken in se-  
lecting seed corn for next year's gar-  
den.

Asparagus is a heavy feeder, and  
will stand all the manure you can  
spare.

A lighted lantern held between the  
feet under the robes means comfort  
on a cold day.

Plow or spade the garden late this  
fall, leaving the surface rough, and  
plow or spade next spring.

Cut and burn all the asparagus tops  
to destroy disease and give the bed  
a thick dressing of stable manure.

Thoroughly clean and whitewash  
the inside of the hen house and it will  
be lighter and cleaner during the en-  
tire winter.

Four or five thicknesses of news-  
paper cut to fit the bottoms of the  
overhoes will keep out a tremendous  
amount of cold.

Plenty of sunlight in and around the  
fruit is what gives a "classy" finish  
to the fruit, and makes it sell at the  
top of the market.

Locate vines of bitter-sweet and  
fruiting grapes that you wish to  
move from the woods to that porch  
or arbor next spring.

To secure the best results the  
speed of the separator must be uni-  
form and up to the standard required  
for the make of the separator used.

During winter the drinking vessels  
must be emptied each evening; it is  
much easier to do that than to break  
a solid cake of ice in them the next  
morning.

Storm-doors and windows, particu-  
larly on the north and west sides of  
the house, will pay for themselves  
very soon in the saving of fuel, but  
don't fail to provide plenty of venti-  
lation.